

## BLOWN STRUCK AT LEGALIZED IMMORALITY

Thirteen Ministers of Episcopal Church Sign Marriage Agreement.

## RECOMMENDATION MADE BY COUNCIL

After October 1 Grooms Must Have Physicians' Certificate. Clergymen of Other Denominations in Sympathy With Movement, but Wait Action of Conferences.

Thirteen ministers of the Episcopal Church in Richmond publicly signed their names yesterday to an agreement not to perform any marriage ceremony after October 1 until the groom has been certified by the family physician of the bride to be free from disease of immoral origin.

This agreement was brought before the Ministerial Union some months ago, after a recommendation to the same effect had been made by the Episcopal Diocesan Council. Episcopal ministers who promoted the idea desired the cooperation of other denominations in the movement. While no minister of any other denomination has made public the fact that he has signed the agreement, it is stated that ministers of practically every other denomination in Richmond have done so, and have asked that their names not be made public until the action has been ratified by the local conferences of their respective churches. There is feeling that they have the moral support of the other churches, the Episcopal clergymen have taken steps to put the recommendation of the Diocesan Council into effect.

Seven Episcopal ministers have refused to sign the agreement, and several ministers of other denominations have spoken against it in meetings of the Ministerial Union, but those who have promoted the movement feel that the sentiment in favor of it is overwhelmingly strong, and that the opposition will probably yield in time.

The agreement adopted and signed by the Richmond clergymen is as follows:

"We, whose names are signed below, holding the ideal of purity to be of right as sovereign for men as it is for women:

"Recognizing that the finest men in every rank and culture honor this ideal, but deeply moved by the contrasting fact of that ignominious tolerance among too many which ignores this single standard, and condones in men a carelessness in morals which every chivalrous instinct should condemn."

"Knowing that immorality among men leads to physical diseases:

"And knowing, further, that these diseases are often transmitted to the women, who, in innocence and purity, marry men whose lives have thus been tainted, as the shocking facts to which physicians and surgeons in this city, as in other places, will testify, give proof;

"Therefore, in order that we may do our utmost to prevent these physical diseases, and, further, that we may lift up the standard of a new crusade against the shame of that indifference to personal purity among men which makes these tragedies possible:

"We are resolved that after October 1, 1913, we will perform the marriage services of our respective churches only when the man to be married shall have secured from the family physician of his intended bride, or from some other physician certified to by the physician, a certificate of his freedom from a communicable disease of immoral origin.

"And we call upon all fathers and mothers to interpret aright and to support this position we shall occupy; and especially do we summon all that

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## BOARD TAKES UP PATRICK COUNTY SCHOOL SCANDAL

Via Charged With Improper Conduct Toward Women Teachers.

## DANVILLE HOTEL STORY DENIED

Defense Gives Woman's Name, When Prosecution Would Not, Asserting That There Was Nothing Wrong in Visit. Hear Charges in Public.

Sensational charges against George W. Via, division superintendent of schools of Patrick County, were aired yesterday before the State Board of Education, the board hearing affidavits charging improper relations with a school teacher in that county. Improper relations with a woman at a hotel in Danville, charges of carrying concealed weapons, of irregularities in the methods of issuing teachers' certificates, and of tampering with examination papers.

All of the charges were denied emphatically by counsel for Mr. Via, who asserted that they were inspired by local and family feuds and by those desirous of securing the position.

Many Contested Cases. The State Board of Education met yesterday morning to hear a number of contested cases and to elect seven division superintendents. From the present outlook, it will be in session all week. It was decided at the board later to go into executive session for the elections. Each candidate may have fifteen minutes to present his claims or to present delegation. The board will then hear the affidavits of written petitions already before the board. When the charges against the moral character of the incumbent, one hour will be allowed to each side, the board to hold daily sessions at 10 and 2:30 o'clock, proceeding until all have been heard, when the elections will follow the consideration of papers filed. Members in attendance when the board assembled yesterday were Governor Mann, Superintendent of Public Instruction Stearnes and Attorney-General Samuel W. Williams.

Colonel Ford, Dr. Page and Dr. Jarman and Frank T. West. The Albemarle county case was taken up first. Judge R. T. W. Duke, appearing for Mr. Everett, Judge Duke asserted that Mr. McManaway, the opponent, had not paid his poll taxes until he became a candidate, save as having been a student at the University of Virginia. Dr. Blair and D. H. Pitts spoke for Mr. Everett. No one appeared for Mr. McManaway. The Amherst case was called next. Thomas Whitehead spoke for retention of Fletcher, C. Campbell, and the Via charges. The Via case was taken up at the afternoon session, and provided the sensation of the day. Three other candidates from Patrick County are yet to present their claims, but they did not infringe on the hour allowed each side in the hearing of the case involving charges of immorality. J. Murray Hooker appeared as counsel for Mr. Via. Mr. Carter of Martinsville, who appeared for these making the charges, explaining that they did not represent any of the other candidates. He wanted to call witnesses, but Mr. Hooker objected, and the board ruled that the case must be submitted on affidavits and statements of counsel.

The first contest against Mr. Via of irregularities in issuing teachers' certificates was dropped by consent of counsel, because of lack of definite information on which to base general submissions. Mr. Carter took up first the charge of carrying concealed weapons, reading an affidavit showing that the boys at a certain school found a pistol in the superintendent's overcoat pocket.

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## DEMAND IS MADE THAT PRESIDENT JUST WIRE JUDS

Western Agent Adds His Quota to Sensational Episode.

## HIS CASE WILL BE QUICKLY HANDLED

Wilson Calls for Full Report on Causes Which Led Attorney-General to Order Postponement of White Slave Case Trial—Mann Makes Bitter Attack.

Washington, June 23.—Attorney-General McReynolds will make a full report to President Wilson, at the President's request, upon causes which moved him to direct postponements of the Diggins-Caminetti white slave cases, and the trials of two directors of the Western Bank of the United States, the basis of the resignation of United States Attorney John L. McNabb, of San Francisco, and his sensational charges against the head of the Department of Justice.

One of the day's most remarkable developments in the unusual episode was the receipt by the President of a telegram from Clayton Herrington, special agent of the Department of Justice in charge of the federal Bureau of Investigation at San Francisco, demanding the removal from office of Attorney-General McReynolds. Officials to-night declared that the question of dismissal of the President's action in Herrington's case probably would be taken up by the Attorney-General.

The Department of Justice was in ignorance of the special agent's protest until its publication this afternoon. It was then called to the attention of the Attorney-General. Early in the day, before Herrington's request became known at the department, officials were somewhat mystified and daily sessions by the receipt of a telegram from another special agent applying for the "vacancy" at San Francisco.

Looking for Successor. While no action has yet been taken on the McNabb resignation, White House officials let it be known that the President was looking for a successor. They stated that the character of the district attorney would soon show whether there could be any manipulation of the case by the Department of Justice through political influences, as charged by District Attorney McNabb.

Steps to-day preliminary to a final determination of the controversy were many. The President said his first intimation of the situation was gleaned from the newspapers, and declared he would wait for the Attorney-General's report before determining his course.

The episode found an echo in the halls of Congress, where Representatives Kahn, Republican, of California, and Hinebaugh, Progressive, of Illinois, introduced in the House resolutions, one calling for official papers in the case and the other for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee.

At the hearing of the case, the McNabb resignation was largely around the Caminetti-Diggins case, for the postponement of which Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, yesterday took responsibility.

Assistant Attorney-General Harry T. Hays assumed full responsibility for the order to Attorney McNabb to postpone the trial of Robert Bruce and Sidney V. Smith, directors of the Western Fuel Company, on charges of customs coal frauds.

Fears Misarrangement of Justice. This postponement mentioned in Mr. McNabb's telegram of resignation to the President was ordered, declared Mr. Hays, to prevent a possible misarrangement of justice.

"The trial of the entire Western Fuel case was not ordered postponed," said Mr. Hays, "but only the trials of Bruce and Smith, who were indicted with three other directors of the company. Bruce and Smith were only directors, while the other three defendants were officials as well as directors. Attorney Pringle, for the company, asked that the indictments of Bruce and Smith be dismissed on the ground of no evidence to connect them with the alleged frauds. I carefully studied the evidence in the case submitted by the United States Attorney, and reached the conclusion that Bruce and Smith, who seemed men of high character, probably were innocent, as apparently they were unfamiliar with the operations of the company. In order to prevent a miscarriage of justice, I recommended, and Attorney-General McReynolds acquiesced, that it would be better to try first the three directors who were officials, because this would develop the extent of the connection of Bruce and Smith with the alleged frauds."

"It seemed unwise to run the risk of convicting two innocent men along with three men who might be guilty, when the ends of justice would be fully satisfied by later trials if the government received evidence which it did not then possess of the guilt of Bruce and Smith."

Holds Attorney-General. Earlier in the day the President upheld the Attorney-General in his order postponing the trial of Caminetti until the fall in order to allow his father to be present. The President said that he believed this was the only humane thing.

Representative James R. Mann, author of the Mann white slave law, issued a statement late to-day demanding the resignation or discharge of Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti because of his alleged part in checking the prosecution in which Caminetti's son is involved.

The statement of the minority leader of the House reads as follows: "The Republicans will call upon the Attorney-General, through a House resolution, for a statement of all the facts in his possession relating to the Caminetti case, under the Mann white slave law. Mr. Caminetti, the father, recently has been appointed Commissioner-General of Immigration because of his prominence in Democratic politics and not for any known efficiency. Mr. Caminetti, the son, is under indictment for violation of the Mann act. The only way the son can be acquitted is by hampering the case. The industry

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## INTENSE SILENCE CONGRESS HEARS WILSON'S MESSAGE

When He Concludes There Is Outburst of Applause.

## EMPHASIZES NEED OF LEGISLATION

Tells Senators and Representatives in Joint Session That They Will Be Recreated to Their Duty If They Do Not Supply Country With New Currency Measure.

Washington, June 23.—A fixed determination to have currency legislation passed at this session of Congress was accepted by members of the House and Senate to-day as President Wilson's text for the currency message, which he personally presented to Congress assembled in joint session in the House chamber. Both Democrats and Republicans saw in the carefully worded appeal of the President an earnest conviction that the money situation must be dealt with before Congress adjourns, and preparations were made to begin committee work on the administration bill, which will soon be introduced in the House by Representative Glass, and in the Senate by Senator Owen.

Sit in Intense Silence. From the rostrum of the House chamber the President, in carefully modulated tones that carried his words to every corner of the chamber, read the currency message, which he had prepared. Crowded galleries, Cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives, Democrats and Republicans, sat in a tense silence as the President with forceful earnestness told them:

"It is plainly clear that it is our duty, as a nation, to have a new currency system of the country, and will immediately move more than ever."

"We must act now, whatever the sacrifice to ourselves. I should be recreant to my deepest convictions of public obligation did I not impress it upon you with solemn and urgent insistence."

The occasion was the President's second denunciation of the custom of 100 years which sent President's messages, dull and unimportant, to be drummed to weary Congressmen by a hoarse-voiced clerk, and the affair moved smoothly. The Senate and House gathered in the House chamber, where the galleries already had been crowded, and the members chatted while they awaited the President's coming.

The Cabinet officers, except Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who, with their wives, occupied gallery seats, had places on the floor of the House.

A joint committee, led by Majority Leader Underwood and Senator Kern, met the President and escorted him to the President's desk on the rostrum. Mr. Wilson appeared less nervous than when he first faced the big assembly of legislators to deliver his tariff address. As he spoke, the gathering sat in attentive silence, marking carefully the points at which the President's citation and intonation forced on their attention. When he had concluded, there was a burst of applause, and he bowed his way out after shaking hands with Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark.

At both House and Senate ends of the Capitol and among both Democrats and Republicans to-night the President's message was less nervous than when he first faced the big assembly of legislators to deliver his tariff address. As he spoke, the gathering sat in attentive silence, marking carefully the points at which the President's citation and intonation forced on their attention. When he had concluded, there was a burst of applause, and he bowed his way out after shaking hands with Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark.

The bill will go into both houses this week.

Criticized by Mann. The first authoritative statement on the President's message was critical, and came from Republican Leader Mann, of the House. He said the message was a fine "example of classical English, but there is nothing more to it. Unless it be considered as a threat to patronage will be withered by a banking and currency bill is passed."

Representative Mann criticized the bill as "stolen from the Aldrich monetary report with a few radical provisions taken from the Bryan platform."

On the Senate side, many Republicans were of the opinion that the President's message was a flat declaration that Congress must act on the currency question. They believe it goes forth the President's position as being so positive on that point that he would call another extra session of Congress if necessary to dispose of the matter. As soon as the bill is introduced, both Senate and the House Banking and Currency Committees will be called to order, and early reports on both sides are expected. Senator Owen expects to put the bill in Thursday.

Although a House caucus has been called for this week, it is probable that it will not take any definite action on the currency bill. The caucus was called to consider the question of reform of the appropriation system by the initiation of some sort of a budget plan, and while the currency question may be discussed, action is likely to be deferred until a special caucus is called later.

The President made it clear in informal talks with callers to-day that he regarded the Owen-Glass bill as primarily an instrument through which an emergency currency of \$500,000,000 would be obtained. The provision to retire the 2 per cent bonds which now would be \$712,000,000 of currency has been omitted from the bill, according to information at the White House, chiefly because no plan had been perfected to substitute this amount of

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## McCARTHY ADVOCATES MURDER, DYNAMITE AND DEATH BY POISONING

In Official Capacity, at Meeting of Administrative Board, Member Offers Resolution Instructing Superintendent of Water Department to Murder Occupants of Laburnum and The Times-Dispatch Building by Placing Bichloride of Mercury in Water Pipes.

The Richmond Evening Journal yesterday printed the following, which Captain McCarthy later admitted to be correct:

"I am holding up the scales of justice, and I am making these scales upon me and my family, I will cut his throat like I would cut the throat of a butcher's dog."

It was made clear by other members of the board that Captain McCarthy's sentiments were not the sentiments of the board. The board, however, as a whole, feels very bitter that such criticism should have been published.

Shortly after the board convened Captain McCarthy put a motion that the board refused to consider.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE BOARD. WATER DEPARTMENT, BE DIRECTED BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD TO PUT BICHORIDE OF MERCURY INTO THE LABURNUM WATER SUPPLY AND INTO THE SPECIAL PIPE RUNNING INTO THE NEW TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

Following this he launched into his denunciation of the Bryan estate, which he declared was using the money of an honored man for murder and assassination.

"WHAT WE NEED," HE SAID, "IS A SPARK AND A QUANTITY OF DYNAMITE. NO MORE PATRIOTIC ACT COULD BE DONE BY ANY MAN THAN THE DYNAMITING OF THE TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING."

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, under its proprietors and editors, is a murderous menace. No man is safe from its scurrilous and libelous attacks, but I do not propose to submit to them.

I consider that I have been shot in the back. My wife and children have been disgraced, and before I will see their lives ruined I will take personal means to forever end the career of those who, cowardly that they are, have been attacking me, then he does so at his own hazard.

"The State will not be big enough to hold both of us, and if he continues to make these murderous attacks upon me and my family, I will cut his throat like I would cut the throat of a butcher's dog."

THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD deeply regrets that the citizens of Richmond have been so unnecessarily alarmed about the water, or excited to the belief that typhoid fever in some cases is the result of impure water supply.

There is no definite information of any kind, and the Board has no suspicion on the part of the Chief Health Officer, that this alarm has been caused.

The board is absolutely confident that the water is pure, as the examination of the water at the coagulating basin by Mr. Baldwin, chemist and bacteriologist, bears out this statement at this time and for several days past.

Mr. Charles E. Bolling, for twenty-two years Superintendent of the Water Works, when consulted by the board, expressed the opinion that from the evidence before him the present water supply of the city of Richmond is good, and that he has no reason to fear that it is impure that before installing a hypochlorite plant as an emergency he would like to get from the Chief Health Officer more definite information and the reason for the necessity of installing this plant at this time. Dr. Levy himself having expressed the opinion that the water supply is pure.

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STATE'S HEALTH EXPERTS  
THINK DANGER IS GRAVE

Tell Board That When Water Is Under Suspicion it Should Take Firm Stand for Protecting People. Board Wants Levy to Appear in Person.

Apparently with the desire of clearing up the maze of departmental jealousy and red tape that delayed the installation of the hypochlorite plant recommended by Chief Health Officer Levy, as a preventive of typhoid fever, the Administrative Board yesterday afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Hirschberg requesting the Board of Health to allow Dr. Levy to appear in person before the board and explain his analysis of the typhoid situation and his reasons for believing that the city water supply was contaminated during the month of May.

The passage of the resolution followed the visit of State Health Commissioner E. G. Williams, Assistant State Health Officer Allen V. Freeman, and Mayor George A. Levey, at the meeting with the recommendation that the precautionary hypochlorite plant be installed, at once. While the Mayor was invited to attend, the state officials came of their own volition to the meeting. The Administrative Board what they considered a necessary step. Both Dr. Williams and Dr. Freeman declared that, so far as they can tell, the water supply of the city is pure at this time, but to prevent any recurrence of the condition existing at the time of the coagulating basin was cleaned and to insure the city from the possibility of typhoid infection through the water, they advised the installation of the plant.

Freeman Suspects Water. Dr. Freeman, who is the typhoid expert of the State Department of Health, was asked the direct question by one of the commissioners whether or not he had positive proof that the city's water was contaminated.

"I cannot say beyond the shadow of a doubt that the present outbreak of typhoid in Richmond is attributable to an impurity of the water system," answered Dr. Freeman, "but I can

say this: after examining all other possible sources of general contamination and failing to find anything suspicious, I am driven to the conclusion that there have been impurities in the water supply. The reports of the water department's chemist indicate the presence of a colon bacilli in quantities in the settling basins during the month of May, which is of itself almost proof that the water was infected at the time of the cleansing of the coagulating basin. Careful examination of the situation before this matter became public led me to believe the water responsible for the typhoid."

Dr. Williams said: "The water supply of the city of Richmond is under suspicion, and as I see it, the best remedy to remove the suspicion is to establish a hypochlorite plant, which is a deadly germicide as far as the colon bacilli is concerned. The hypochlorite treatment of water is universally recognized as a sure method of killing the typhoid germ, and the installation of the plant here would be a message to the world that if there was any infection in the city water, it is now wiped out."

Four New Typhoid Cases. The opinions of these two health experts, recognized as unprejudiced advisers, the recommendation of the Mayor, and the discovery of four fresh cases of typhoid fever in the city yesterday, seemed to carry great weight with the members of the board in influencing them to see the advisability of installing the hypochlorite plant. No deaths from typhoid have been reported since last week. The four new cases reported are located as follows: one in Swanboro, one at 314 East Franklin Street, one in Williams Street and the fourth in South Allen Street.

While under examination by the board, Dr. Freeman took issue with City Engineer Bolling over the latter's statement that hypochlorite plants had

## TYPHOID FEVER MAY BE CAUSED BY CITY WATER

Doctors Advise People to Boil It Until Plant Is Installed.

## URGE BOARD TO ACT PROMPTLY

Academy of Medicine, Recognizing Existence of Many Typhoid Cases, Believes From Evidence That They Are in All Probability Due to Infection of Water.

After an hour of serious discussion in the course of which the failure of the Administrative Board to realize the enormous risk to the health and lives of the people that it is taking in failing immediately to safeguard the city water supply as recommended by the city and State health authorities were sharply criticized, resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery at a special meeting held yesterday noon, urging the board to install a hypochlorite plant, and calling on the people to boil the water until this is done. The resolutions were drafted by a committee composed of Drs. George Ben Johnston, chairman; J. W. Upshur, Manfred Call, Hugh M. Taylor, R. Angus Nichols, S. B. Moon, William A. Shepherd, and H. Gray.

Doctors Urge Action. The resolutions follow:

Be it resolved by the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery:

1. That the academy recognizes the existence of an undue number of cases of typhoid fever in Richmond at the present time.

2. That the academy believes from the evidence that these cases are in all probability due to an infection of the city water.

3. That the academy believes that the treatment of the city water with hypochlorite of lime will immediately control the situation.

4. That the academy recommends most strongly the immediate sterilization of the water with hypochlorite of lime, as recommended by the Chief Health Officer, Dr. E. C. Levy.

5. That a copy of these recommendations be forwarded to the Administrative Board and furnished to the daily papers.

6. That the people of Richmond be advised to boil all drinking water until the hypochlorite plant be established.

The academy is to meet to-night in regular session, at 8 o'clock, because of the urgency of the situation affecting the health of the entire city, a large number signed a call for a special meeting. In the absence of President J. B. Shellenbarger, the city, Dr. Robert C. Bryan presided.

About Eighty Physicians Present. About seventy-five or eighty of the leading physicians were present. The action taken followed a remarkably clear statement of the situation by Assistant Health Commissioner Allen W. Freeman, Dr. E. G. Williams, State Health Commissioner, was present, but took no part in the debate. On motion, Chief Health Officer, Dr. E. C. Levy, presided.

Dr. Garnett Nelson wanted to be present also, but other members objected to going into the political phases of the situation, and the meeting was withdrawn, and Dr. Levy left the meeting after his entrance had caused prolonged applause.

Dr. Call offered a series of resolutions. "I don't know of anything that has so incensed me as the attitude of the Administrative Board at a time more or less critical to this community, and I should go on record in matters vitally affecting the health of the city without any delay, and as a basis for debate I have prepared the following:

"Whereas the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery views with apprehension the typhoid situation in the city of Richmond at this time; and

"Whereas the Academy, as presented by Chief Health Officer E. C. Levy, who is thoroughly familiar with all the details connected with the incident and progress of typhoid in this community during the past eight years, warrants the belief that the present threatened epidemic is traceable to the water supply; and

"Whereas, delayed action at this time by the proper authorities may entail dire consequences upon the public health, and a further extension of typhoid in this community, and the threatened epidemic is traceable to the water supply; and

"Whereas, the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, in its capacity as an expert consultant in typhoid epidemics in other communities, therefore:

"Be it resolved, That the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery hereby expresses the most emphatic confidence in Dr. Levy's ability to cope with the present typhoid situation, and most strongly and emphatically urges the immediate adoption of such measures as he may propose for stamping out the present threatened epidemic of typhoid; and

"Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to the Mayor of the city of Richmond, the president of the Board of Aldermen, the president of the Common Council, the chairman of the Administrative Board, and to the daily papers."

Upshur Indorses Levy. Dr. J. N. Upshur seconded the resolutions, whole thing," he said, "turned on one point."

"Have we in Richmond a competent

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## WASHINGTON COURT "SHOT UP" BY PRISONER

Wild Scramble for Safety When His Gun Is Unlimbered.

JUDGE GETS UNDER BENCH

Some Attempt to Hide, While Others Leap From Windows.

Washington, June 23.—Judge, lawyers, policemen and spectators were sent scurrying to cover in the Criminal Court here late to-day, when Ray M. Stewart, aged eighteen, fired three wild shots in an attempt to "shoot up" the court.

At the first crack, Justice Wendell P. Stafford disappeared beneath his desk, and out in the courtroom there was a wild scramble for places of safety. Some sought refuge under tables or behind heavy chairs, and others, frenzied by fear, leaped into windows and dropped to the ground, some fifteen or twenty feet below.

Justice Stafford had just refused to release Stewart on probation after conviction for attempted highway robbery. The boy, whipped out a pistol and fired three shots, two of which narrowly missed Assistant United States Attorney Samuel Hawken and Harvey Given and Policeman Moffitt. He was in the attitude of turning toward the judge as if to shoot when a witness sprang upon him and choked him into insensibility.

Judge Unscathed. In the confusion that followed many thought Justice Stafford had been struck by a bullet, but the judge emerged from his haven without a scratch.

Stewart had been convicted recently of holding up a man in a Washington suburb last December. He had applied for probation as a first offender, and Judge Stafford had been hearing testimony of witnesses for and against the applicant. Judge Given and Moffitt, who were conducting the prosecution, were seated near the boy, who had been at liberty on bail. The judge had barely uttered the last word in passing sentence when the prisoner began to shoot. The first shot was aimed in the direction of the prosecutors, and just missed Hawken, who ducked under the table. The next shot was aimed at the jury box, and passed dangerously near Detective Sergeant Grant's head. It struck a wall and rebounded, falling near Justice Stafford's bench. The third shot struck the ceiling.

At the youth wheeled and faced the bench. Edwin Blaine, a clerk in the Department of Agriculture, who had been a witness for the state, and the boy by the throat and carried him to the floor.

Courtroom Cleared. By this time the courtroom had been nearly cleared of officials and spectators.

Stewart lay unconscious for several minutes after being disarmed. Later he was removed to the cellroom beneath the courtroom.

Counsel for Stewart said the youth was unbalanced as the result of reading cheap literature. The holdup for which the boy was about to be sentenced had many features of the dime novel variety.

To-night the boy is in jail awaiting trial or the charge of shooting with intent to kill.